

# The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 275, Vol. VI.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have lately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.

At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of business, that of

**DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.**

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes  
Coffee, from the pure bean, ground on the premises  
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands  
Sugars: crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf  
Bacon, Cheese, Butter: weekly supplies from the best dairies  
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles

Candles: best brands  
Soap: treble crown, blue mottled, household, scented in bars, cakes, and boxes  
Vestals, by approved makers  
Salt: table, fine, and coarse  
Raisins: Muscatels, Sultanas, and Elemes  
Oils: salad, castor, and kerosene  
Sauces: Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob, and assorted

TOBACCOS.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior  
Cameron's celebrated brands—Havelock, Golden Bar, Venus tens  
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.

Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sixes  
Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound tins, and in bulk.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandies: Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case  
Whiskies: Old Glenury, L-day, Longjohn's, in bulk and case  
Rum: Lemon Hart's  
Port: Fine old Oblev's, six grape  
Sherry: Gonzalez, six diamond  
Gin: J. KZ Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell  
Old Tom: Burnett's, Bernard's  
Claret: St. Julien's

Moselle: No. 2  
Hock: Gold Leaf  
Ginger Wine, in bulk and case  
Ales: Tennent's, Younger's, and Colonial.  
Porter: Blood's, Byass's, Guinness's, and Colonial  
Cordials: assorted  
Sarsaparilla: Singleton's, Townsend's  
Bitters: Selner's, Stoughton's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse  
Gunpowder, caps, and shot  
Long and short handled shovels  
Spades, sluice forks  
Picks and pickhandles  
Gold dishes, hose-pipes  
Drills and drilling hammers  
Manilla and flax ropes  
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils  
Galvanised and corrugated iron  
Stoves and piping

Billies and pannikins  
Tea-kettles, iron and tin  
Galvanised iron buckets and tubs  
Iron boilers  
Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans  
Axes and axe-handles  
Nails, cut and wrought  
Tacks, clout and American cut  
Garden rakes, hoes, and spades  
Cutlery, a large assortment  
Carpenters' tools of every description.

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES: CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY & CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits: silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac  
Boys' do.  
Trousers and Vests: Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin  
Shirts: white dress, crimeans, scotch twill, tweed  
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton  
Hosiery and hats

Dress materials: winceys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints  
Flannels: Calicos, bleached and unbleached  
Blankets, rugs, quilts  
Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers.  
Cocoa and felt matting  
Hessian, bed-ticking, carpets  
Top, waterproof, and tweed coats; etc., etc.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots: men's elastic-sides, watertights, half-Wellingtons; Hayward and North British Gum Boots  
Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.

N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE.

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete  
Lamps: parlour, hanging, bracket  
China, glass, and earthenware goods of every description

FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

FANCY GOODS.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots; meerschaum and briar pipes—a choice selection; patent medicines; stationery; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE: Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

SHAMROCK STORE,  
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,

FAMILY GROCER,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only  
is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

SWAN BREWERY,  
CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,

Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. GOODGER, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,

DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRO

VISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS;

GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,

LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

**MEN'S' CLOTHING,**

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,  
LATE MR GRANT'S  
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.  
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

VICTORIA JUNCTION HOTEL,  
CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,

(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn.)

Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior stone stabling in course of erection.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Courthouse.

JOHN WRIGHT,  
NEWS AGENT, &c.,  
CROMWELL.

J. WRIGHT begs to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has been appointed Agent in place of Mr Isaac Wright, and hopes by punctuality in delivery and general attention to orders, to merit the support so liberally bestowed on his predecessor

JOHN W. THOMPSON,  
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S  
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,  
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
MELMORE TERRACE,  
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,  
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION  
AGENT,  
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT  
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. PRETSCHE,  
CROMWELL,  
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,  
PAPERHANGER, &c.

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Cromwell

**B E L F A S T S T O R E,**  
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.  
WINE, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-  
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,  
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan Dis-  
trict that, in connection with his established  
business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened  
**EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL,**  
where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-  
holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with  
**EVERY CLASS OF GOODS,** of the very best  
description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention  
that in the **FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE**  
**BUSINESS** he can defy competition, as in that  
line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTING-  
HAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the  
largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a **CASH BUYER** in the  
Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident  
he can sell the cheapest and best article in the  
District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address

**JAMES HAZLETT,**  
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

**WILLIAM TAYLOR,**  
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET ... CROMWELL

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes  
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and  
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,

(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,  
Bacon, &c., always on hand.  
Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout  
the district.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL).

OWEN PIERCE PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on  
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS

GREAT BARGAINS!

Just Received,

An assortment of first-class Silver Hunting

LEVER WATCHES,

By the best London makers—all warranted.

ALSO,

Fine Lot of JEWELLERY and CLOCKS.  
Inspection invited.

E. MURRELL,

Watchmaker, Cromwell.

NOTICE

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be  
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who  
have much pleasure in calling the attention of  
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their  
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any  
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any  
other portion of the District. They therefore  
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-  
age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction  
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to  
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend  
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-month.  
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the  
district, and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. per ton delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

**WILLIAMS & HAYES,**  
Coal Works, Cromwell.

Cromwell

NEW DISCOVERY!

GREAT RUSH

to the

GREAT CLEARING SALE

LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Fancy Dresses, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s. Lustrous in all shades, 1s 6d  
French Merinos, 2s 3d yard. Winceys and Skirtings, 1s 3d and 1s 3d  
All-wool Plaid, double width, 3s; single width, 1s 9d  
Prints, fast colours, 8d yard. Batiste Cloth for Dresses, 19d yard  
Hollands, 8d, 10d, 1s; usual price, 11d, 1s 1d, and 1s 5d  
White and Unbleached Calico, yard wide, 6s 9d dozen  
Costumes from 22s 6d. Skirts, 7s 6d  
Hosiery and Fancy Goods greatly reduced  
Stays and Underclothing very cheap  
Remnants—Remnants—Remnants  
Ladies' Straw Hats from 1s 9d.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Tweed Suits, 39s 6d. Colonial Tweed Suits, 42s 6d  
Trousers and Vest, 18s 6d, 25s; Dunedin made, 30s  
Tweed Trousers, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s; Corded Tweed, 16s 6d  
Mole Trousers, 7s 6d, 8s 6d; best, 9s 6d  
Boys' Knicker Suits, 11s 6d. Youths' Eton, 27s 6d, 30s  
Trousers, Trousers and Vests, Men's and Boys' Suits  
Slightly damaged by Fire.  
Knitted Drawers, 6s 6d, 7s 6d; Cotton ditto, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d  
Flannels, 5s 6d, 6s 6d; best, 7s 6d  
Heavy Plaid Shirts, 10s 9d—usual price 13s 6d  
Plaid Shirts, 8s 6d, worth 11s 6d; 6s 6d, worth 9s 9d; Tweed ditto, 5s 6d  
Cape Shirts, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d. Jean Shirts, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d  
Felt Hats from 3s. Straw Hats from 1s 9d.

BOOTS. BOOTS.

Ladies' Kid Boots, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d; Slippers, 4s 6d, 5s 6d  
Children's Copper-toe Elastic-side Boots, 7s 6d  
Dunedin and Christchurch made Watertights, 18s 6d  
Elastic Sides, 12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d.

ALL GOODS EQUALLY REDUCED.

The above are Cash Prices only, and Any goods booked will be charged the usual price.

W. TALBOYS,

LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

**NORWICH UNION FIRE INSUR-**  
**ANCE SOCIETY.**

RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST  
LIBERAL TERMS.

**JAMES MARSHALL,**  
Melmore-Street, Cromwell.

**HENRICH BEHRENS,**  
having purchased from Mr La Fontaine  
the business lately carried on by him in Crom-  
well as

**WHEELWRIGHT AND COACH-BUILDER,**  
Begg to announce that he will carry on the  
same as before, in the premises opposite the  
Bank of New South Wales.

Good work guaranteed; and prices moderate.

Repairs promptly executed.

CROMWELL

**VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,**  
Next door to

Kidd's CROMWELL HOTEL.

ROBERT WISHART,

General Blacksmith, Farrier, Machinist, &c.,  
Begg to intimate to the public that he has pur-  
chased the business from Mr EDWARD LINDSAY,  
as Farrier and Blacksmith, and hopes by paying  
strict attention to business, and turning out good  
substantial work of all kinds, guaranteed, to  
merit a continuance of public support.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally  
that he has purchased the CAST-IRON BURN for  
TURNING WHEELS from Mr LINDSAY, being the  
first introduced up-country; and in this branch  
he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most approved  
principle.

Light Shoes 11/- W. 12s. 0/-  
Draught do. 12s. 0/- 17s. 0/-

**R. WISHART,**  
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

NOTICE

**POISON for DOGS** will be laid on  
at Mount Pisa Station on and after this  
date.  
**T. LOUGHNAN.**  
Mount Pisa, 12th May, 1875.

Cromwell

REMOVAL

CROMWELL APOTHECARIES

ITALY removed to  
Messrs. SOMMER'S former Premises,  
Next the Golden Age Hotel.

MAX GALL,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.  
Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery,  
Tobacco and Cigars.

NEWS AGENT &amp; BOOKSELLER.

M. G. is happy to be able to state that, busi-  
ness having greatly increased, prices for mail  
copies will in future be considerably reduced  
from former rates.

**C O A C H I N G**  
NOTICE.

THOMAS GILMOUR

Begg to announce to the public that after 1st  
January, 1875, he will run a coach as follows:—  
Between Cromwell and CARDRONA, leaving  
Cromwell every **TUESDAY** morning, and  
returning every **WEDNESDAY** afternoon.

Every exertion made to ensure punctuality.  
Parcels carried at reasonable rates, and careful-  
ness in delivery, etc., to be depended upon.

Bannockburn

**CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,**  
QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,

Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the  
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,  
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-  
dation to all who may favour him with their  
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on  
the most complete scale, and the arrangements  
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are  
second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,  
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,  
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

**BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,**  
DOUGLAS'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN.

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-  
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions  
kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained **DIRECT** from  
Dunedin, are retailed at the **LOWEST POS-  
SIBLE PRICES.**

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &amp;c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

**BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD**  
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

**CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,**  
Begg to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,  
Nevis, Porters, &c., that in order to meet the  
increasing requirements of those districts, he  
has opened a Branch Establishment at Douglas's  
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of **TIMBER** and **IRON** for  
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

N O T I C E

The undersigned begs to intimate that in  
future an **EXPRESS** will leave Quartzville every  
FRIDAY MORNING for Cromwell, returning the  
same EVENING.

Leaves Quartzville at 9; Leaves Cromwell at 5  
Passengers and Parcels carried.

CHARLES PEAKE.

**BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC**  
LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn  
Library will be in the **SCHOOLMASTER'S**  
**RESIDENCE**, Smith's Gully.

Terms of Subscription:

Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a  
Month, payable quarterly in advance.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread  
regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

SHARES FOR SALE

The Undersigned has for sale:

Elizabeths  
Stars  
Carrick Waters  
Bendigo Deep Tunnels  
Lucknows  
Colonial Banks.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Sharebroker.

## Bannockburn

**WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,**  
General  
**BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,**  
Begg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that he has removed to  
**QUARTZVILLE,**  
where he hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

**A DAMS' GULLY COAL-PIT,**  
**BANNOCKBURN.**

**GEORGE COCKBURN**

Begg to inform the Inhabitants of the Cromwell and Bannockburn Districts that he has opened a Coal-Pit as above, and is prepared to supply Coal of first-class quality and in any quantity at lowest current rates.

Large consumers contracted with on reasonable terms.

## ALL CURES MADE EASY

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

*Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.*

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

## Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of each of their acquaintance whom it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

## Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

*Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.*

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

*Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.*

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

*Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.*

After fomentation with warm water, the most relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that all most all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes	Scurvy
and Sandflies	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Tumours
Chiego-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws
Fistulas	Cancers
Gout	Contracted and Stiff
Glandular Swellings	Joints
Lumbago	Elephantiasis
Piles	Chapped Hands
Rheumatism	Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE  
**YOUNG AUSTRALIAN QUARTZ MINING COMPANY,**  
CARRICK RANGE.

Registered under the Mining Companies Act, 1872.

Capital £9000, in 1800 Shares of £5 each.

The Proprietors of the Mine, Messrs Williams and Edwards, who have both been long and favourably known in the district as thoroughly practical and competent quartz miners, intend offering about 800 of these Shares to the public.

It is admitted by all acquainted with the Carrick Range that this is by far the most valuable mine in the district. It has been thoroughly opened up and prospected, and a Lease of Ten Acres has been secured.

The mine was taken up by the present proprietors in November 1872. During 1873, after it had been prospected by shaft, a tunnel was put in and the reef cut at about 85 feet from the surface; 700 tons were taken out and crushed, with a yield of 752½ ozs., or an average of 21½ dwts. per ton. The mine being situated a distance of two miles from any mill, and cartage being a very serious item, it was determined to erect crushing machinery on the ground. The Conroy's Gully mill—a first-class plant, supplied by Messrs Kincaid, McQueen, and Co. of Dunedin—was purchased, and has been erected on the ground at a cost of about £1000. During 1874, from six to ten men were employed in prospecting and opening up the mine. A distance of 250 feet has been driven along the reef, rises have been put up at intervals of about 40 feet, and two shafts sunk with the reef to the water level, 93 feet below the present workings. The only stone crushed during the present season was taken from these prospecting drives in different parts of the mine. The quantity crushed was 150 tons, which gave 187 ozs. 2 dwts., or nearly 25 dwts. per ton.

The height of stone over head along the 250 feet driven is 80 feet. Of this about one-half has been taken out and crushed with the result already stated. Two shafts have also been sunk 93 feet below the present level to the water; the reef all through, where opened up, runs from eighteen inches to six feet in depth.

During the progress of the work last year, a second reef was discovered, running parallel to the other, at a distance of forty feet; and this was driven along for some length. The reef averaged two feet in thickness, and gave prospects of from twelve to fifteen pennyweights per ton. None of this was crushed, as the mill was then in course of erection.

The mine is situated close to the termination of the Carrick Water Company's race, and sufficient water is now available to drive the mill; and as the latter is placed close to the mouth of the tunnel, working expenses will be very light. Six dwts. per ton is considered an ample margin to cover the cost of raising and crushing. The proprietors estimate that there is sufficient stone in sight to keep the mill going for three years, with most of the dead work done. A shaft has been sunk in the Company's lease about 100 feet from the end of the present workings, and the reef, with similar prospects, has been struck at a depth of 60 feet from the surface.

Mr Samuel Williams, one of the proprietors, so well known as a mine manager at Bendigo and the Carrick, will continue as manager of the mine. He intends, while the present stone is being worked, to put in a tunnel which would strike the reef about 300 feet deeper than the present level; it would not be a very long one, as the nature of the country presents unusual facilities for this purpose.

The shares will be issued fully paid up, with the mine and plant free from all liabilities. Of the 1800 shares the present proprietors will retain 800. 200 will be set aside as a reserve fund, and the dividends from these allowed to accumulate, so that there will be no need for calls, the fear of which deters so many from speculating in mining property. The remaining 800 will be placed in the market.

Applications for Shares to be made to Mr M. W. HAWKINS, Broker, Dunedin; or to  
**JAMES MARSHALL,**  
Mining Agent, Cromwell.

## CROMWELL WATERWORKS.

Under authority of the Municipal Corporations Waterworks Act, 1872.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Plan and Book of Reference required by the above Act, showing the properties about to be acquired by the Corporation for carrying out the proposed Waterworks, and the positions and the names of the present occupiers of the same, have been deposited at the Office of the Town Council, and may be inspected during reasonable hours for a period of three calendar months from the date hereof.

**CHAS. COLCLOUGH,**  
Town Clerk.

9th January 1875.

## SALE OF LEASES OF CORPORATION TOWN ALLOTMENTS.

Mr **GEORGE FACHE** is instructed to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, 26th February, 1875,** at the Town Hall, Cromwell,

The Leases of Corporation Sections for the term of 14 years, including that of the ground beside the Town Hall.

Particulars may be learned at my office.  
**CHARLES COLCLOUGH,**  
Town Clerk.

## Legerdemain Extraordinary.

Dr Sylvester, the Fakir of Oolu, has caused a considerable sensation in Melbourne with one of his illusions, which he calls "Anatoes." Describing it, one of the Melbourne papers says:—"First of all Fakir himself gives a brief idea of the story. A conspiracy has been detected by a German Grand Duke against his life; one of the conspirators is arrested, and beheaded without revealing his accomplices. The Duke knows there is an alchemist in his dominions, possessed of extraordinary powers, and him he summons, threatening him with the direst punishment if he does not succeed, with every reward if he does. The Fakir then slips behind the curtain, which soon after rises, disclosing a sombre scene, replete in every ghastly detail, the lime light adding to the weird and awful character of the illusion. The body of the conspirator lies on the stage, the head is on a tray that swings above the body. The Fakir enters in appropriate dress and begins to weave his spells. Then he addresses the head. The body quivers, the head slowly rises on the tray and discloses the blanched and horrid features of the dead in life. From the lips issue out the command of the alchemist a deep dreadful voice, and the conspirator reveals the secrets of his life. The scene closes with a vision of angels bending over the body of the dead. For weird and spectral effect, nothing like "Anatoes" has ever been produced in Melbourne. There is nothing in it of that horrible nature which has been witnessed in the "Decapitated Head" tricks. It is refined and finished; a more marvellous effort of the art of legerdemain can be imagined."

## The late Emperor of China.

Late telegrams announce the death of the Emperor of China. The following particulars relative to him, supplied by the *Daily Times*, may be read with interest:—

A telegram which we publish elsewhere announces the death of the young Emperor of China, T'oung-ché. He was born on the 27th of April, 1856, and was therefore not 19 years old at the time of his death. The deceased Emperor was the eighth of Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, "The Sublimely Pure," which succeeded the native or real Chinese dynasty in the year 1644. When the previous Emperor died he nominated his son T'oung-ché as his successor, there being no law of hereditary succession to the throne. T'oung-ché was a child at the time of the death of his father, who ordered that until he attained his majority he should be under the guardianship of eight officials, who should carry on the government in his name. On 2nd November, 1861, soon after the late Emperor came to the throne of China, a palace revolution took place, during which three of the guardians were killed and the other five banished. The throne was then taken possession of by Tzi-ssi, the youthful Emperor's mother, and another of his father's wives—Tzi-an. These two, associated with the Prince of Kong, one of the late Emperor's uncles, carried on the Government—the Prince being mutually Regent—until February 23rd, 1873, when the late Emperor T'oung-ché assumed the office he held when he died. The deceased potentate leaves a widow, the Empress of China (A-lu-te), who was born in 1857.

Some students fixed up a ghost and placed it on the staircase of a Troy newspaper office the other night, and then retired and waited developments. One of the editors came along, and didn't get frightened. He disrobed it, and now wears a fifteen dollar pair of pantaloons, a ten-dollar vest, a seven dollar pair of boots, and an eight-dollar hat, while one of the students goes about without a vest, and another roams through the less frequented streets wearing a very ancient pair of inexpressibles.

The following queer story is told in the *Australasian Sketcher*:—"I was lately asked to stay to an early dinner at a friend's house. Towards the end of it, Bridget appeared at the door, and said mysteriously, 'There's a lady wants to see you, ma'am.' 'A lady' said my hostess. 'Have you shown her into the drawing-room?' 'I have not, ma'am,' replied Bridget. 'Where is she, then?' asked her mistress. 'Shure she's in the kitchen, ma'am,' said Bridget, 'and it's in a great hurry she is too.' 'What an extraordinary thing!' said my hostess, rising. 'You really must excuse me for a minute.' She returned in a short time, laughing; and on being asked who her friend was, gave the following explanation:—She went into the kitchen, and, seeing no one there, asked Bridget where was the lady. 'Shure an' it's me, ma'am,' replied Bridget; 'I didn't know how to toss them pancakes myself, and I didn't like to say so before the strange gentleman!'"

A boy has just died from swallowing a bottle of ink, out West. An inkwest revealed the fact.

There is an instance at Poverty Bay of the longevity of horses in New Zealand, where there is a mare thirty-five years of age. This fine old mare has a foal at foot at the present time, and shows few signs of breaking up.

Henare Paitu, the Maori chief who died at the Heads the other day, and whose age, according to the *Evening Star*, was correctly given at 120 years of age, distinctly recollected the arrival of Captain Cook at Preservation Inlet, and his taking on board two natives.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## THE WANAKA ROAD.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space to draw attention to the necessity which exists for repairs and improvements on the road to Wanaka and Cardrona districts. Some of the crossings on the Cardrona river especially are in a very unsafe state, and if something is not done during the dry season, the great probability is that some serious accident will happen when the wet weather sets in. I hope that something will be done in the way suggested. While on the subject of roads, I might also suggest that that portion of the road going past the Cromwell Cemetery should be laid off and formed in some decent fashion. It is surprising that the Town Council of Cromwell have not ere this taken some steps to have an approach to their town so greatly used made something else than an eyesore. Even now, in places it is almost dangerous for light traps. Hoping these suggestions will be noted, I remain, &c.,

TRAVELLER.

Cromwell, Feb. 13, 1875.

## WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1875.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

## APPLICATIONS.

*Extended Claims.*—W. MacNamara, two acres at head of Adams's gully: objected to by Green and others, and postponed until arbitrators decide as to whether compensation is due to objectors.—David Walker and another, two acres in Smith's gully: granted.

*Protection.*—Peter McDonald and another, 90 days' claim in Bailey's gully: granted.—Geo. Monson, 90 days' claim in Bailey's gully: no appearance, refused.—William Smart and three others, 90 days' for tail-race in Pipeclay: refused.—Samuel Roskrige and three others, 90 days' for claim on Pipeclay terrace: no appearance, refused.

*Tail Race.*—William MacNamara, from claim in Adams's gully: postponed, for same reason as extended claim application.

*Head Race.*—Andrew Williamson and three others, six sluice heads from Commissioner's gully, Nevis: applicants stated that this water had been sold to them by a party going to the Palmer, who had no time to give them a proper transfer, but the Warden declined to grant it until such previous title was cancelled.

*Residence Areas.*—Thomas Graham, one acre 400 yards south of Cromwell Bridge: no appearance, refused.—G. B. Williamson, one acre at Kaurau Gorge: refused.

William Novello applied that the All Nations water race, at Quartz Reef Point, might be gauged. The Warden said applicant asked something which could only be ordered upon complaint being laid, and evidence brought in support of his case.

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1875.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

## OFFENCES AGAINST THE BYE-LAWS.

Robert Kidd was charged, on the information of Constable Pierrepont, with keeping a cow-yard within the limits prescribed by the Corporation. Mr Kidd admitted keeping the yard, but said he had had it there for six or eight years, and had never been asked or told to shift it. Judgment was reserved, the Magistrate wishing to look up the point as to whether the bye-laws had been legally dealt with as to gazetted, &c.

Christopher Thomas was also charged in the same way, and judgment was also reserved in his instance.

## SLAUGHTERING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

William Bennett, of the firm of Cossar and Bennett, was charged with this offence. He had a license, it appeared, for the yard in which he slaughtered sheep, but not for that in which he slaughtered cattle. Sergeant Cassels now applied to withdraw the charge, seeing that the penalty was so high, and leave was given.

In connection with an application of Bennett's before the Court for a license, and with this case, it was arranged that Bennett should be granted a license for a yard covering two acres, so that he might have plenty room for slaughtering sheep and cattle. His present licensed yard is in Quartzville, and the inhabitants complained that it, and a piggery he kept, were a nuisance. Mr Bennett, therefore, agreed to renounce the license he now holds for the yard there, and to remove the piggery within twenty-one days.

## CIVIL CASE.

Pierce v. W. Reid Robertson.—No delivery of summons. Fresh summons to issue, free of charge.

New Discovery.—Great Rush to the Great Clearing Sale at the London House.—W. Talboys would call the attention of the public to the cheapest sale ever held in Cromwell, and is fully aware that it is only necessary to make it known to cause a GREAT RUSH, for the public know from experience the great bargains to be obtained at this house, at such a time in particular. Inspection is invited, and is bound to cause a purchase. The price list will be found in another column.—ADVT.



## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. SOLOMON,

DRAPER AND CLOTHIER,

Has removed to the premises lately occupied by Mr. I. WRIGHT, in Malmo-street, Cromwell.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

In pursuance of the 14th section of the Licensing Act 1873 Amendment Act 1874, I hereby

give notice that the QUARTERLY LICENSING MEETING for the District of Cromwell

Town, and Cromwell District will be held on

TUESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1875, in the

Court-house, Cromwell, at the hour of noon, for

the purpose of taking into consideration all

Applications for Certificates for such Licenses

as are authorised to be granted at the said meet-

ing of the Licensing Court, and the Transfer or

Renewal or Removal of Licenses, of which due

notice shall have been given to me, for the

aforesaid Districts in which the premises in

respect of which such applications are made are

situated respectively.

B. R. BAIRD,

Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,  
Cromwell, February 1, 1875.

## £3 REWARD.

LOST, from Wanaka Station, a BAY

MARE, branded R 6 on near shoulder;

also, a Dark-Brown COLT, branded M on the

near shoulder. Any person delivering the above

to the undersigned will receive the above-men-

tioned reward.

J. S. McLEAN.

Wanaka Station, Jan. 28, 1875.

## TENDERS.

TENDERS wanted for SINKING

SHAFT, 6ft x 4ft, on new Aurora Lease,

Bendigo. Separate tenders to be sent in to Mr

Douglas, Bendigo, before the 29th February,

1875.

T. McMORRAN.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CROWN AND CROSS QUARTZ MIN-

ING COMPANY,

CARRICK RANGE.

The proprietors of the above Company, being

anxious to erect a crushing-mill on or adjacent

to their valuable quartz claim, known as the

Crown and Cross, beg to lay the following facts

before the investing public, with the hope that

the object as stated may be carried out.

The ground now held by the proprietors is an

ordinary six men's claim, 600 feet along the

line of reef by 300 feet wide, and within these

boundaries are two if not more lines of reef, both

of which have been proved to contain gold.

From the first a yield was obtained of some 300

ozs. of gold, but owing to the charges for carting

and crushing did not prove payable. The other

reef, however, yielded the handsome return of

212 ozs. retorted gold from 180 tons of quartz.

This crushing paid a good dividend. But if the

battery had been on the ground, the results

would have proved even more encouraging. The

proprietors have now 120 tons of quartz from

this latter reef on its way to the mill.

The proprietors have traced this reef 300 feet

along the surface, finding it to carry payable

gold throughout; and have sunk two shafts, one

30 and the other 40 feet, from which the above

quartz was obtained. They have also driven a

tunnel in 80 feet, which has cut the reef two

feet thick at a depth of 75 feet from the surface.

In the reef at this depth gold is plainly visible.

By continuing this tunnel, the other reef would

be cut at a depth of 180 feet.

Professor Ulrich, when inspecting this mine,

gave it as his opinion that the proprietors would

cut yet another reef, known as the Try Again,

which would considerably enhance the value of

the property now offered.

The proprietors purpose floating the company

as follows:—The capital will be £6000, in 3000

shares of £2 each, of which the present prop-

rietors will retain one-half (1500,) and now offer

the balance to the public. As soon as 1000

shares are applied for, it is their intention to de-

vote £600 of the proceeds to erect the crushing-

mill on the claim,—the said mill being in the

first place to crush the company's stone, and,

when disengaged, to crush for the public at a

remunerative rate. The proprietors have se-

cured an excellent mill-site at the junction of the

two branches of Smith's gully, from which they

can obtain a plentiful supply of water for crush-

ing purposes. It is the intention to drive the

mill by steam-power at the beginning, and until

more water shall be available for the motive

power.

For any further particulars respecting the

above property, apply to

HERBERT, WATSON, &amp; COTTON,

On the ground; or

JAMES MARSHALL,

Cromwell.

## WANTED, a Smart, Intelligent

YOUTH, to learn the Printing Business.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875,

at 11 a.m.

EDWARD S.

NEVIS FERRY HOTEL &amp; STABLES,

and other property.

GEORGE FACHE, instructed by Mr

WILLIAM EDWARDS, who is leaving

the District, will sell by public auction on the

above date, (sale to commence at Eleven a.m.

sharp.)

That well-known and highly valuable Road-

side HOTEL and STORE, situate within

quarter of a mile of and on the direct

road to M'Cormick's Bridge, known as

EDWARDS'S NEVIS FERRY HOTEL,

STORE, &amp; POST-OFFICE.

Also, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNI-

TURE,—consisting of Mahogany Sofa,

Cheffonier, Loo Table, Harmonium, a

Singer's Sewing Machine, Iron Bedsteads,

Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, Kitchen

Range, Portable Boiler, and every requi-

site of a well-furnished Hotel.

Also,

11-acre Paddock, Stack of Oats, about 1 acre

of Potatoes, about 100 bushels of Oats, a

lot of Chaff, Plough, Harrows, etc.

Also, Small mob of good useful Harness and

Saddle HORSES, Milch COWS, Pigs,

Poultry, Goats.

Express Waggon, Double and Single Harness,

etc. etc. etc.

The whole to be sold without reserve.

TERMS AT SALE.

GEORGE FACHE,

Auctioneer.

The Nevis Ferry Hotel is so well and favour-

ably known as a Roadside Hotel that comment

is superfluous. The Auctioneer deems it neces-

sary only to say that no more favourable oppor-

tunity for investment can possibly be offered.

## New Advertisements.

## FIREWOOD FOR SALE.

Enquire at the Apothecaries' Hall, Crom-

well.

## NOTICE.—I hereby notify that ED-

WARD McNULTY has applied to the

Waste Land Board to purchase the Land at

present occupied by him on Run 245, at the

Roaring Meg, and being in extent about two

acres, situated in Block VII., Cromwell. Any

objection to the granting of said application

must be lodged in writing at the District Land

Office, on or before Thursday, Feb. 25, 1875.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,

Clyde, 12/2/75. District Officer.

## CARRICK GREAT QUARTZ TUN-

NELLING COMPANY.

Shareholders are requested to PAY UP their

DEPOSITS forthwith, preparatory to election

of Directory and Registration of Company.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Secretary.

The Share List will remain open till further

notice.

## SEVEN PER CENT DEBENTURES.

£2000.

Under authority of the Municipal Corporations

Waterworks Act, 1872.

The CORPORATION OF CROMWELL is

prepped to receive applications for 40 DEBEN-

TURES, of £50 each.

A deposit of £5 per debenture must be paid on

application, and balance on acceptance. Each

debenture will bear interest from February 10.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Town Clerk.

Applications will be duly numbered on re-

ceipt, and dealt with consecutively.

## CROMWELL DISTRICT

HOSPITAL.

The MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS

is adjourned until

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1875,

at seven p.m., in the

TOWN-HALL.

Business: To Elect a COMMITTEE OF MA-

NAGEMENT for the ensuing year.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Secretary.

Cromwell, 15th Feb., 1875.

## I, THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby

make application to register the "Crown

and Cross Quartz Mining Company" as a Limited

Company under the provisions of the "Mining

Companies Act, 1872."

The name of the Company is the Crown and

Cross Quartz Mining Company, Limited.

The place of operations is at Carrick Range.

The registered office of the Company will be

at Cromwell.

The nominal capital of the Company is £6000,

in 3000 shares of £2 each.

The number of shares subscribed for is 2000,

being two-thirds of the number of shares in the

Company.

The number of paid-up shares is none.

The amount already paid up is nominally

£4500.

The name of the manager is James Marshall.

The names and addresses and occupations of

the shareholders, and the number of shares held

by each at this date, are as follow:—

William Watson, miner, Carrick Range,

667 shares.

Richard Herbert, miner, Carrick Range,

667 shares.

Daniel Cotton, miner, Carrick Range, 666

shares.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1875.

JAMES MARSHALL,

Manager.

I, JAMES MARSHALL, do solemnly and sin-

cerely declare: (1) I am the manager of the said

intended Company; (2) The above statement is

to the best of my belief and knowledge true in

every particular, and I make this solemn declara-

tion conscientiously believing the same to be

true, and by virtue of an Act of the General

Assembly of New Zealand intitled "The Jus-

tices of the Peace Act, 1866."

JAMES MARSHALL.

Taken before me, this 15th day of February,

1875.—JAMES CORSE, J.P.

## APPLICATION for an AGRICUL-

TURAL LEASE.

Under Section 103a of the Otago Waste

Lands Act, 1872.

District of Dunstan, Feb. 15, 1875.

To the District Land Officer, Clyde.

We hereby apply for a Lease of Land for

Agricultural Purposes, situate at the Forks Sta-

tion, being Run 230, between Lakes Wanaka

and Hawea, surrounding the present pre-emptive

freehold of 92 acres, and bounded on all four

sides by Crown Lands, and comprising five hun-

dred and forty-eight acres, or thereabouts, in

accordance with Section 103a of the Otago Waste

Lands Act, 1872, and the Agricultural Leases

Regulations of the 8th day of December, 1871,

made under the "Otago Goldfields Act, 1866,"

and the Goldfields Act Amendment Acts, 1867,

1868, 1869."

HENRY CAMPBELL

JAMES STEWART McLEAN.

## NOTICE.

The above application will be heard before me

at Clyde, on the 18th day of March next.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,

District Land Officer.

## BIRTH.

On Sunday, 13th instant, at Quartzville, the

wife of E. BARNES, of a son.

## Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.

The meeting of Hospital subscribers was

postponed for a week. The Presbyterian choir

interfered with it on Thursday evening.

Very great inconvenience has been ex-

perienced by the townspeople during the week

for want of water. The Town Council have had

men employed in taking up and cleaning the

pipes. These were in a fearfully choked-up

condition, and it is a wonder that any water

whatever has forced its way through them lately.

When the work is completed, and the improve-

ments the Council propose are carried out,—in

the way of laying down iron piping instead of

the wooden boxes,—the supply will be plentiful

and it is hoped permanent. In the meantime,

therefore, the townspeople will require to put up

with the great inconvenience, in the hope of

better things to come.

We have received a communication

touching a new investment by a well known

mining engineer in this district, for the purpose

of more effectually crushing quartz, which our

space will not allow us to insert this week.

Mr William Speedy, of Hawke's Bay

Province, has patented a wool press. The

principle of it is that the press is placed on a

double windlass, a rope coming down between

the wool and the side of the bale on both sides

to the windlass. The chief recommendation is

that any bush carpenter can make it, and bales

can be pressed nearly twice as quickly as with

the screw.

In the Warden's Court, at Grahamstown,

on February 10, Richard Stokes, Carter, was

fined one shilling, and eighteen shillings costs,

for being engaged in mining operations without

a miner's right. The defendant had been carting

quartz from the Prince Imperial to battery, and

had to load his own dray. The decision of the

Warden was that this employment came within

2.—Invercargill Handicap: Atlas, 1; Lyndon, 2; Stackpole, 3. This was considered a certainty for Atlas, but it was a good race.—Selling Race: Young Leamington, 1; Atlanta, 2; Digger, 3.—Consolation Handicap: Little Dan, 1; Stackpole, 2. This was the best race of the day, and was won by a head.

The City Council held a special meeting to-day, to consider a letter from Hankey's attorney, suggesting that the Council should purchase the gasworks, the price to be referred to arbitration. The resolution passed was that it was inexpedient to purchase by arbitration. Very probably new gasworks will be erected. Hankey's idea of the value of the present works is £90,000.

A tender for the basement portion of the new museum has been accepted.

The Albion arrived at the Bluff with the English mail this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The death is announced of Sir Stornale Bennett, the musical composer.

At a meeting of Liberals to-day, the Marquis of Hartington was unanimously elected leader. Foster previously declined the office.

Parliament was opened to-day by commission, with the usual ceremonies.

Fiji is gazetted a separate Colony.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 10.

Calumny won the Geelong Handicap with ease, beating a field including Haricot. Larline ran for the Geelong Gold Cup, but was not placed.

### BLOCK IX.

Residents on Block IX.—Block Niners, as they are sometimes called,—will read the following letter with interest. It is a copy of one sent to the Town Clerk, which will be laid before the Council on Friday night. What steps the unfortunate—for they are unfortunate—Block Niners will take in the matter, it is impossible to say. "Grin and bear it" appears to be their only plan, for the letter is no way doubtful in its language, and is well calculated to settle the question for all future time. It will certainly cause consternation among those who will be affected by the carrying out of its commands:—

Provincial Secretary's Office.  
Dunedin, February 9, 1875.

Sir.—Referring to your letter of the 10th September last, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Town Council of Cromwell relative to the proposed reduction of the width of Melbourne-street and to the survey and sale of Block IX, I am now to acquaint you that the Government cannot entertain either proposition.

In regard to the encroachments on the street-line from Murray to Kees-street, fronting Block IX, and on the block itself, I am to refer the Corporation to my letter of 15th August, and to request that it will at once take steps for the clearance of all buildings at present obstructing the roadway.

Inasmuch, however, as much misapprehension has existed on the subject, and it is desirable not to inflict more injury than can be avoided on the trespassers, on the street especially, seeing that two or three parties are in occupation by the illegal permission of the Corporation, the question of the time within which each person should remove, is left to that body, who will be good enough to report within one month from this date what steps it has taken in the matter. The Council will bear in mind that any person can take action against the obstructors of public streets. I am to add that the Town Council is to understand that Block IX, must on no account be encroached upon by buildings of any description, and that it can only be used for the special purpose for which it was originally set apart.—I have, &c.

ALEXANDER WILLIS,  
Under-Secretary.

### SHEPHERDING OF MINING LEASES.

*Experientia docet.* Bearing this maxim in my mind, I would desire to sound a warning-note, in the hope of drawing attention to the necessity of an alteration in a certain existing state of affairs on our goldfields. I allude to the "shepherding" of mining leaseholds. It has been discovered that much of the present mining depression existent in Victoria is due to the prevalence of the practice of shepherding ground for speculative purposes. Here, as there, large auriferous areas are taken up, and granted by a too confiding Government; the lessees thereof take possession, and simply ignore all the labour clauses specified in the schedule; they pay their rent and allow ground to be idle, which, if worked in accordance with the Act, would provide employment for much of our surplus labour, and save off for an indefinite period the undesirable fact of our goldfields, as in the sister colony, "falling into the sere and yellow leaf." Beneficial use should be the only valid title against the public. There can be no right of occupation of the public lands for mining purposes if they are not used for the purpose for which they are granted, and the public, therefore, have the right to demand that those who will not work should make room for those who will. If the conditions of leases were strictly enforced by the mining department, I am confident that a striking change for the better, especially in quartz mining, would at once become apparent. Dickens, in his novel, despatched the immortal Micawber to Australia, and it is singular to note at the present day how many of his proselytes are to be found among min-

ing leaseholders, ever "waiting for something to turn up." The evil of shepherding is growing like a weed, and as a Victorian contemporary remarks, "choking the channel of industry, circumscribing the area of adventure, and lessening the chances and the hope of really enterprising men." That the weed is becoming acclimatised here is a notorious fact, and vigorous measures will be necessary for its extirpation. Government should dig deeply into the pockets of the gentle shepherds, and impose a fine of (say) £5 per acre while the ground remains unworked, to be reduced to 10s. per acre as soon as the claim is carried on according to the provisions of the Act relating to such matters. The appointment of a mining inspector would be necessary to ensure correct returns of labour and capital employed; and to this office might be added that of mining surveyor, an appointment, in the present phase of gold mining, rendered absolutely necessary for the protection of life, and also of the pockets of confiding shareholders. I do not pretend to say that such a course would entirely cure the evil, but it would do much to check it, and I merely throw out the suggestion to evoke an expression of opinion from any of your readers, who may have given the subject consideration. Doubtless the Government, in view of the daily influx of immigration, fondly imagine that they are doing a good thing in granting hundreds of acres annually for mining purposes, and fancy they are thereby providing plentiful and profitable employment for the new colonists; but if they would wipe the dust out of their eyes they would see that in nine cases out of ten the employment of labour is about the last thing thought of by the mining leaseholder, who squats down upon his easily acquired estate, and warily watches for his prey,—the speculative but verdant capitalist. The injury done in the past, and to this district especially, by this course of procedure was so apparent that I hope my hints may be kindly taken by those interested, and prevent a recurrence of the many disastrous failures of what might have been, in most instances, good payable speculations at this very date.

VIATOR.

Bendigo, February 12, 1875.

### INDUCTION OF REV. B. DRAKE.

#### THE INDUCTION CEREMONY.

A meeting of the Presbytery of Clutha was held here on Thursday, the 11th inst., the Ministers present being the Revs. Messrs Bannerman, Telford, and Cameron, who all took part in the services appointed by the Church in the settlement of a minister. The Presbyterian congregation of this town met in the Schoolhouse in the evening of the above day. Divine service was conducted by the Rev. Mr Bannerman, who preached a suitable discourse from Psalm xxviii., verse 5. After Divine service, Mr Bannerman man briefly narrated the steps taken towards Mr Drake's settlement as the pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of Cromwell and surrounding districts, and put the usual questions to Mr Drake that are appointed to be put to ministers before induction. Satisfactory answers having been returned by Mr Drake, he was admitted and inducted to the pastoral charge in the name of the Great Head of the Church, and by the authority of the Presbytery. Suitable addresses were then delivered, by Mr Cameron to the newly-inducted Minister, and to the people by Mr Telford,—who laid before them their respective mutual duties. At the close of the service, Mr Drake received a hearty welcome from the members and adherents of the Church by taking him by the hand as they retired. Much satisfaction has been expressed by the members of the congregation at Mr Drake, by his induction, receiving the full standing and privileges of a Minister of the Presbyterian Church of this Province.

#### THE SOIREE.

In the evening, a soiree was held in the new Athenaeum building, in celebration of the day's proceedings. Although got up and arranged at very short notice, the affair was extremely successful. There was a very good attendance, who thoroughly enjoyed the many good things provided by Mr Scott, who catered for the affair in an extraordinarily creditable manner considering the very meagre time he was allowed for preparation. The tables were presided over by the ladies of the congregation, and, as ladies generally do in such matters, they entered into the affair with spirit and much heartiness, evidently determined to achieve a success, and leaving no stone unturned in order to do so. Two long tables were placed down the room, and the stage was devoted to another, at which were seated the clergymen present. One feature of the soiree may be thought worthy of mention, and that is that there were several Chinese present. Those, if they were not properly at home at the tea-table, at least understood sufficiently well what the eatables were there for, and strove to emulate the Europeans in their enjoyment of the feasting; and, strange to say, they sat out the whole of the speechifying which followed, grinning when their neighbours grinned, and appearing to take every interest in what the speakers were saying, although they really must have been at a loss to understand what it was all about.

The eating and drinking part of the business being concluded, the tables were cleared away, chairs were placed for the accommodation of the audience, the Cromwell Brass Band (who kindly gave their services) got into position, and the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" began. The gentlemen at

the table on the stage were: Rev. B. Drake, in the chair; the Revs. Bannerman, Cameron, and Telford; and Mr D. A. Jolly, Secretary of the Church Committee.

The Rev. B. Drake opened proceedings with a short address describing the hasty manner in which the soiree had been got up, and stating his great pleasure in seeing the thorough success which it had proved to be. He was a great lover of soirees. He thought no finer sight could be seen—none gave him greater pleasure—than a company of well-dressed, bright-looking, pleasant-featured people seated in social enjoyment over a tea-table,—everyone enjoying themselves, and the whole thing a perfect picture of pleasing happiness,—the married people finding a pleasure in a quiet contemplation of the contentment and enjoyment of the younger; the young men and maidens sitting side by side in a kind of blissful anticipation of matrimony, and looking into each other's faces with beaming smiles and all kindliness; the children positively rioting in enjoyment; a little more corporeal perhaps, but none the less sincere. He had to thank most sincerely many members of his congregation, and especially lady members, who had given him so much aid in the matter of this soiree; and to them, no less than to himself, the success must be highly satisfactory. He concluded by reading a programme of the speeches of the evening, and called first on the

Rev. Mr Cameron, of Lawrence. Mr Cameron said speaking at an affair of this sort was one of the things he had no gift for, and they must not be disappointed if he failed to make such an impression as a speaker as the chairman had flatteringly prophesied of him. He was pleased to be present at so successful and well-arranged a soiree, which, under the untoward circumstances so feelingly detailed by Mr Drake, was a credit to the patience and perseverance of every one concerned. Talking of patience put him in mind of a short story he had read the other day. The Rev. Mr Beecher's father was a farmer, and a very absent-minded individual. He was in the habit of picking up all the eggs he came across in his journeyings about the farmyard, and just as habitually put them in his pocket, forgot all about them, and sat down upon them religiously, to the detriment of course of the eggs and his clothes.—(Laughter.) His wife might have been expected to "comb his hair" for this; many women would have done so; but she was patient, and it was said she never rebuked him except in the mildest fashion. Evidently, judging by the success of the soiree, Cromwell ladies were patient like Mrs Beecher. He was glad to see and hear that Cromwell was in a flourishing condition as a goldfields town, and that gold dust was plentiful; but he was sorry to see that they had not yet got rid of the "dust nuisance." Last time he was in Cromwell, in the friend's house in which he stayed, he picked up a book, and between the leaves he found written on a piece of paper something to the following effect: "It is computed that each human being, in an ordinary lifetime, swallows a bushel of dust, but each human being in Cromwell every year swallows seven bushels, at least." He was sorry to see that apparently Cromwell humans were no better off in that respect. Mr Cameron finished by an appeal to the members of the congregation to give liberally to the support of the Church; and he worked in the anecdotes of the woman in Canada who sent the potatoes to the minister with the complimentary information that "if he didn't preach better sermons, he would get nae mair," and the man in Glasgow who, putting a half-crown into the plate instead of a penny, and being refused its return, laid "the flatteringunction to his soul" that he would get credit for it in heaven, but was told by the elder that the Lord would give him credit only for his nenny.

Mr D. MacKellar followed, commenting on the day's proceedings, and urging increased support on the part of the congregation. He looked on Mr Drake's induction as a thing that should have been done by the Presbytery long ago, and thought if it had been, the Presbyterian Church in the Cromwell district would have been in a more flourishing position. He complimented Mr Drake on his past exertions, and hoped he would long be spared to be the head of the congregation. Now that he was permanently inducted. Other denominations in the district had been before then in the matter of church-building, and he strongly urged liberal support by the Presbyterians being given, so that they might not be left behind by their neighbours.

The Rev. W. Bannerman said the worthy chairman, in mentioning his name, had said he came from some place with an unpronounceable name. Puerua was the name of his post-town, and Mr Bannerman thought this was an extremely poetical and pleasant-sounding name, much more so than Cromwell, Clyde, Naseby, and so forth. Mr Bannerman then went on to speak of the progress made by the Presbyterians since he arrived in the Province twenty-one years ago. He also referred to the inconveniences of living in the country in those days, and to the innocence and freedom from Dunedin's inhabitants, stating that luggage was left on the jetty for months in safety, and enlightening his hearers as to the original and happy mode of goal-keeping in those good old times. He then went on to speak of the principles of the Presbyterian Church and the mode of government. These, he affirmed, were being copied by many other Churches. For instance, in the Colonies, the Episcopalians in their Synods admitted the lay element,—a thing which was not done at Home, but which had been done by the Presbyterians since the Reformation. He also mentioned

other instances in which Presbyterian forms of church government were being copied, and said that many of the nations of the earth, indeed, were now striving to introduce to their political governance the very principles which had characterised the Presbyterians in their form of church government.

Mr Thomas Ferguson was then called upon to address the audience. He created considerable amusement by referring to certain personal circumstances in the "grass widower" line, which laid him specially open to enjoy the company of the fair sex during the soiree, and occasioned him to look on the "young men and maidens" referred to by Mr Drake with feelings of especial kindness and good-nature. He then referred at some length to the influence of Mr Drake in the district, and, although not a Presbyterian, said he would always be glad to follow and aid him in any movement calculated to raise the social status of the population. In a gold-mining district, things of primary consideration were apt to be of too material and sensual a nature, and every effort should be used to counteract such a state of matters.

The Rev. Mr Telford, through the chairman, apologised for the non-delivery of an address, in consequence of suffering slightly from indisposition.

Mr D. A. Jolly, on behalf of the Church Committee, thanked those present for their attendance and countenance. In regard to the getting-up of the soiree, the ladies were specially to be thanked, and he believed Mr Drake would rather, in such a matter, have one lady at his elbow than any half-dozen of the Committee.—(Mr Drake: "Ah, you're right!") He had also to thank the rev. gentlemen from a distance who had so kindly delivered addresses during the evening. It must be remembered that their act of that day, in the induction of Mr Drake, was a particularly unselfish one, for if this district, (as was only too likely,) was anything behind in the matter of its contribution to the Sustentation Fund, other districts would have to make it up, and the parishes presided over by the rev. gentlemen might be to some extent impoverished. He therefore hoped that Cromwell would do its duty in the way of contributing liberally to the Sustentation Fund. In conclusion he had to thank most heartily the Cromwell Brass Band, who had regaled them with some first-class music, and added greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

The Band then played "God Save the Queen," and the company dispersed.

### THE WAIKAI BUSH ROAD.

#### DEPUTATION TO THE GOLDFIELDS SECRETARY.

Last Friday, Mr James Sansom, the Mayor of Alexandra, and Mr James Hazlett, M.P.C. for Dunstan, waited upon Mr D. MacKellar, Goldfields Secretary, to bring under his notice the necessity of a road from Waikaiti Bush to Alexandra.

The deputation detailed at some length the advantages to be gained by the opening-up of a timber supply at so short a distance from Alexandra, which at present has to depend on Tapanui or Duneidin. Carriage from either place is a very heavy expense, Tapanui being seventy miles distant, over what is anything but a decent road. The distance to Waikaiti is only twenty-seven miles, and a very good road could be constructed over one of the leading spurs of the Old Man range. It was also brought under Mr MacKellar's notice that very great benefit would be conferred on many of the gold mining localities beyond Alexandra and towards Naseby,—Blacks, St. Bathans, German Hill, and even Naseby itself. No bush exists in any of those neighbourhoods, and mining timber is rendered exceedingly expensive by the great cost of carriage.

Mr MacKellar said that if the information gathered by the Alexandra Town Council were correct, there could be no doubt of the advantages of having a road to the bush in question, but in matters of this kind the Government were in the habit of relying upon the reports of their own officers. In deference to the opinion, however, of the Alexandra people, he (Mr MacKellar) would promise that the Engineer would make a flying survey of the proposed road and report upon it. He would also be asked to report upon the extent and quality of the bush which was sought to be opened up. It might possibly be that the extent and quality of the bush would not be worth the expense of a road. Mr MacKellar then said that in the event of the Engineer's report being favourable, the Government would not undertake the work till it had been sanctioned by the Provincial Council. It was understood that the survey spoken of would be made before the next meeting of the Council.

The deputation thanked Mr MacKellar, and announced their satisfaction at receiving his promise in regard to a surveyor being sent to report upon the matter.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Town Council, a request was preferred by the Alexandra Town Council for assistance in the matter. The Cromwell Council, being in complete ignorance of the results or advantages to be gained from the construction of such a road, could not see their way to take any steps in the matter, but returned the petition to Alexandra for further information. On Friday, therefore, Mr Sansom waited upon Mr Jolly, the Mayor, and placed him in possession of full information concerning the matter, which Mr Jolly promised to lay before the Council. The Clyde Council, we notice, have agreed to co-operate with that of Alexandra, and assist in every possible way in having the road opened.



## THE BANNOCKBURN MEETING.

In accordance with the resolution of the Bannockburn and Carrick Miners' Association, a meeting was called on Saturday evening last, at the Bannockburn Schoolhouse. The resolution, which will perhaps best explain the object of the meeting, was as follows:—Proposed by Mr Ray, seconded by Mr McGregor, "That the Association call a public meeting of the electors of the district to see what steps if any, they will take to be properly represented at the forthcoming sitting of the Provincial Council, as the members of the Association have no faith in the present member while holding a seat in the Reid-Turnbull Executive." Another resolution fixed Saturday as the day, and gave as the reason of the meeting a wish "to consider the action of our representative at the last sitting of the Provincial Council."

Accordingly, on Saturday night about eighty of the electors assembled at the schoolhouse, at about eight o'clock. Mr MacKellar was present.

All being assembled and no appearance presenting itself of anything in the nature of a start being made, Mr MacKellar rose, and advised the beginning of the proceedings. To this end, he would propose that Mr Buchan take the chair. Mr Buchan declined; Mr Colclough, of Cromwell, declined; Messrs Kavanagh, Paterson, and Reid all in turn declined. Mr Buchan was proposed again, but objected on the ground that he was not an impartial man. Eventually

Mr JAMES CROMBIE took the chair, and at once suggested the advisability of an enrolment of members of the Miner's Association taking place.

Mr MacKellar made objection to this, as not being in any way connected with the business of the meeting. Other gentlemen agreed.

A few having paid the requisite five shillings, and enrolled themselves, the Chairman then called upon such as had motions prepared, to propose them. Nobody responding,

Mr MacKellar stepped forward, and said he had to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the minute just read, and although he had not been invited he took the liberty of attending under the protection of the Miners' Association.—(A laugh.) He denied the justice of a small body of men passing such a resolution as that carried in the Association on the proposal of Mr Buchan, and setting it up for the opinion of the district as a whole.

Mr CROMBIE, as a member of the body, wished to explain that the motion was not carried unanimously, and was incorrectly stated in the *Cromwell Argus* to have been so carried.

Mr MacKellar was glad to hear it. (Mr BUCHAN: There was only one voice against it.) He put it to the meeting if it was not the duty of the proposer or supporters of such a resolution to stand forward to-night and say how he had broken his pledge in any way, or in any way misrepresented them.—(Applause.) He could not be asked in fairness to rebut a resolution so vague and naked as the one referred to. The meeting would bear him out that the fair course was for the proposer and seconder to come forward and state their reason.—(Hear, hear.)

The Chairman had no doubt Mr Buchan had come prepared, and he called upon him to propose the first resolution.

Mr BUCHAN declined. Everybody in the Association knew that he had been opposed to a public meeting being called at all. He came there as an elector. He did not see the public were called upon to express an opinion at all; the Association had placed their opinion on record, and that was sufficient. He had come to the meeting for fun, and he hoped he would have some.

Mr MacKellar: If I am to understand that that motion is simply an expression of opinion on the part of the proposer and seconder, I am satisfied.

Some talk then took place as to the proper person to begin proceedings. The proposer of the resolution convening the public meeting was not present, and his absence was apologised for.

Mr McGregor said he had seconded the motion to give Mr MacKellar an opportunity of saying whether he was in favour of a reduction of the gold duty, and to give him an opportunity of hearing his accusers.

Mr MacKellar said this was fair. But there were no accusers. He was arraigned before an invisible bar. Let them come forward. He was willing enough to address the meeting, but not afterwards to be baited and badgered by Mr Buchan or any other man. (Hear, hear.)

Mr BUCHAN said it was right that Mr MacKellar should address them, for he had not yet done so. He was perfectly prepared to give his opinion of Mr MacKellar, and he came to propose an amendment on any vote of confidence which might be brought forward.

Mr MacKellar said apparently the purpose of the meeting was to be shirked. Mr Buchan, it was apparent, had a political edge on him, and took every opportunity of dragging his name forward in a very offensive and insulting manner.—(Mr Buchan objected, and a row ensued about his interruptions.) This motion of his was a stock one. When he proposed an exactly similar motion at the meeting at Cromwell, he came with it cut and dry in his pocket, prepared to propose it whatever he heard. Surely he (the speaker) was entitled to hear some reasons for this extraordinary course of conduct. He did not think he had misrepresented the district. He wished those who said so to stand forward, and show him how he had done so. (Hear, hear.)

One or two speakers followed, holding that there was no need for Mr Buchan to come forward. Had Mr MacKellar supported the reduction of the gold duty?

Mr McKersie then referred to a letter he had caused to be inserted in the *Argus*. He thought Mr MacKellar had not worked sufficiently in the interests of the mining classes, and drew a graphic picture of the deserted and poor condition Otago would have occupied but for gold. Money granted to the small townships, for water supply, commonages, and so on, was of no benefit to the miners, who wanted cheaper miners' rights, no gold duty, &c. None of the goldfields members ever explained this properly in the Council.

Then ensued a "barney" as to whether Mr Buchan should or should not address the meeting, Mr Buchan being inclined to waive that honour in the meantime, and to deal with Mr MacKellar when he was finished. Eventually, Mr SMART proposed: That Mr Buchan stand up and support his motion in the Association." This was seconded in two places.

Mr J. L. MOORE said apparently all was now at a stand-still because Mr MacKellar could not find an accuser. He would charge him with having broken his pledge by not voting for the reduction of the gold duty.—(Applause.) He would propose that Mr MacKellar address the meeting.—Mr Pryde seconded this.

Motion and amendment were put to the meeting, when the voting was: For motion, 22; for amendment, 26.

Mr MacKellar therefore went on to address the meeting. First, he said, he should speak on a point on which insinuations very offensive to him personally were thrown out, and that was, that he had taken the office of Goldfields Secretary in a loafing fashion,—as a needy office-seeker. The second thing he would touch on would be a point of which much capital had been made in the Bannockburn district,—his reason, namely, for not addressing his Bannockburn constituents. The writer of a letter in the last issue of the local paper insinuated that he did not vote on the rebate of the gold duty question simply because he was hanging back for the Goldfields Secretaryship. That was a very offensive insinuation indeed, and the best way of disproving its correctness was to state that he was offered the office by the Reid party something like a month before the debate on the question referred to came up. Private business at that time compelled him to decline the office, and it was only on condition that he should reside in Cromwell, where he might attend to his own private affairs, that he accepted the office at all. He wished to give such an insinuation the most unqualified denial, although he felt certain that such was not required in the case of any one who knew him. He was confident that if he had refused the office, he would have very greatly displeased a large majority of his constituents. After hearing his explanation, he had only to say that any who persisted in saying he hunted for a billet would simply call him a "liar." Of course, warm language was often used in political matters, but how this matter differed in any way from a statement he might make on any other personal matter, he failed to see; and he did not think many persons would wish or dare to apply such a term to him in regard to any private matter. With reference to his not addressing the Bannockburn electors, press of business alone prevented him from doing so. He had held a meeting in Cromwell, and one of the reasons he then gave for so doing was, there were facilities for reporting there. He was fairly reported in the *Argus*, which was no doubt read by most of his constituents. (Mr MacKellar also referred to a report in the *Mercury*, which appeared some five or six weeks after his speech, and Mr Buchan appeared to be highly delighted that it had been noticed.) He had not been in Cromwell long when he had to return to Dunedin for some ten weeks to administer the Government of the Province while Mr Reid was in Wellington. When he again came to Cromwell of course those who knew anything of his affairs must know that his private business required attending to, and this and public business together had kept him busily employed. He did not think that he had treated his constituents unfairly, and it must not be forgotten how few members addressed their constituents at all.—Mr MacKellar then went on to speak of the gold duty question. He was not present at the division on the question of the rebate, but as he had said over and over again, he would have voted against it. The whole thing was a catchpenny and bunkum motion, which was simply designed as an advertisement for the *Southern Mercury*. He acquitted the mover of the motion in the Council of all participation in any knowledge of its bunkum nature; the mover was a conscientious man, who thoroughly believed the thing was feasible. The editor of the *Mercury* was the author of it, and pulled the strings in the whole affair. He had no hesitation in saying that some of the goldfields members supported it because they were afraid to oppose it, as it was a goldfields question. He did not go to the Council to give his support to flashy, bunkum motions, or to be cajoled into enforcing the Council to do an act which his own common sense told him was illegal. Anything honestly calculated to reduce the gold duty, he would honestly support to his utmost. But they must remember the Provincial Council could do nothing itself but suggest in the matter. It was in the General Assembly the question must be fought out, and either those members who supported the reduction were not really in earnest, or had not the ability to get the reduction carried in the Assembly. Mr Pyke, the author

of the bunkum motion referred to, should have moved in the matter in his place in the Assembly. (Mr Buchan: But he was ill; you could not expect the man to do much when he was too ill to speak.) He (the speaker) was afraid the illness on that occasion might be described as he had described the motion. He must say that the members of the Provincial Council, speaking generally, were willing to deal favourably with the goldfields, and had left behind them the opinion that the goldfields were to be looked upon as a milch cow; but they were too sensible to be carried away by such a motion as that referring to the repayment of the £5000. He had been alienated from the goldfields members through the Bastings affair at the beginning of the session. If the others were content to follow a certain leading, he was not.

At the conclusion of the above speech, which was listened to quietly, Mr MacKellar stated his willingness to answer any questions. Before doing so, however, he remembered that Mr Pryde had thrown out certain insinuations about questions at his Cromwell meeting being answered evasively, and he proceeded to run through (from the newspaper report) the questions and answers, and commenting upon them, leaving it to the good sense of the meeting to say whether there had been any evasion on his part.

Mr JOHN BARR then proposed: "That this meeting has perfect confidence in Mr MacKellar."—Mr JAMES LAWRENCE seconded the motion.

Mr FRANK LYONS wished to say a few words, as a supporter of Mr MacKellar, who had represented the district immeasurably better than it had ever been done before, or ever was likely to be again. He criticised the actions of the Miners' Association at some length, and thought instead of requiring to pass a vote of confidence in Mr MacKellar, they required to pass a vote of want of confidence in the Association.

Mr BUCHAN said Mr Lyons' statement with regard to the actions of the Association were the most "extraordinary fibs" he had ever listened to; and Mr Pryde characterised it as a bunkum speech.

Mr COLCLOUGH asked Mr MacKellar why the Gold Duty Rebate Ordinance was sent up to Wellington in a different way to the other Ordinances? (Mr BUCHAN also interjected something here, on which the Chairman, appealingly: "Come now, Buchan, shut up; one at a time, if you please.") Mr COLCLOUGH continued that it appeared to have been sent up in a peculiar fashion, as if the Provincial Council had some "edge" on it.

Mr MacKellar was unaware that it had been sent up in any way different from the others.

Mr Buchan and Mr MacKellar having had a "spar," Mr McKERSIE wished to know why Mr MacKellar had not shown in strong language the injustice of special taxation on miners?—The answer was, that he certainly had done so according to his ability, although his questioner was so eloquent on the subject that he doubted whether he would not been a better representative.—Mr McKERSIE would not have cared how he had done it, eloquently or not, if he had done it all.

In answer to Mr McGregor, Mr MacKellar said he would most certainly support any legitimate manner of reducing the gold duty.

Mr BUCHAN then rose to propose an amendment to Mr Barr's motion, to the effect that "this meeting has no confidence in Mr MacKellar." He held a high opinion of Mr MacKellar as a gentleman, but not as a representative. Had the miners not put him into the only parliament they really possessed, the Miners' Conference, he would not have taken such a leading position in opposing Mr MacKellar. That gentleman had positively broken his pledge, by not supporting the proposal to rebate the gold duty. £19000 a year was the special taxation on the miners, and out of that £8000 was spent on the goldfields. That showed the necessity of a reduction of special taxation, and any mining representative who did not do his utmost to secure such reduction deserved chucking overboard. He quoted a saying of Mr Reid's,—"We are paying too much attention to these goldfields,"—and he defied Mr MacKellar or all the MacKellars in creation to deny that Reid had said so. He wished to say a few words about railways. Dunedin people went la-de-ding to Port Chalmers by rail, and there was a railway past Donald Reid's door, but if you wanted to go from the Carrick to the Dunstan you had to take "shanks's mare" for it. Another little matter he had to charge the representative of the Kawarau with was supporting a vote of £10,000 to Kakanni harbour, for a breakwater or something, where perhaps there were a couple of dozen people and yet he did not support a grant of £5000 to be divided among the whole of the miners in the Province. With regard to Mr Ulrich's visit, perhaps it was not known that our representative opposed the grant for bringing him over.—Mr MacKellar: I did not know it.) Mr Reeves, a man who had invested largely in reefs—(Mr MacKellar suggested antimony, but Mr Buchan objected to personalities)—made the motion for a grant of £500, and our representative had something to say about it, but not very favourable to it, for that would not have gone down with Donald Reid. The representative for the Kawarau district wanted the mining companies to pay their share of the expense. He would not expatiate on this. Mr MacKellar said to the miners you must pay for Mr Ulrich out of your own pockets, but not out of Donald Reid's purse. When he (the speaker) proposed the amendment at Mr MacKellar's Cromwell meeting, he did so from a feeling of duty. He considered him-

self, having been sent to the Conference, the miner's champion, and went to the meeting when he was not well free from a severe attack of the epidemic of last year. He did not mean to say that he would like to see Mr MacKellar resign, but he thought he had not done his duty in the past, and it might be a lesson to him to do better in the future.

Mr PRYDE seconded this amendment. Mr Colclough wished to say a few words in support of Mr MacKellar. It was not to be expected that he was to vote blindly for any motion, apparently calculated to reduce taxation on the goldfields. It was to his credit that he saw into the results of a motion, and did not vote for anything of a bunkum nature.

Mr MacKellar replied at some length to Mr Buchan, commenting upon his evident ignorance of many of the subjects he had talked about: Kakanui's importance, la-de-da railways, and so forth. With regard to taxing mining companies to pay for Mr Ulrich, he explained that what Mr Buchan had told them was his (the speaker's) proposal with regard to a permanent mining engineer. He was of opinion it was only right that companies requiring the services of such an engineer should pay for his services, else they would be applying for a visit of inspection from him on the most trivial grounds, while if they had to pay they would not send for him and occupy his time unless they really required him.

It was now after twelve o'clock, and Mr MacKellar was once or twice reminded during his reply that the hour was getting late.

The Chairman therefore proceeded without delay to take the voting on the resolution and amendment. For the former, expressing confidence in the representative, 21 hands were held up; and for the latter, to the opposite effect, 17. The Chairman therefore declared the motion carried by 21 to 17.—(Applause.)

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting concluded. The above report must not be taken as a full and true account. The amount of mild "chaff" and "barneying" that went on, it would be impossible to chronicle. The meeting was an extremely disorderly orderly one (if such an expression can be understood). Very many interruptions took place by reason of dog-fights, and it was noticeable that the dogs in the main followed the example of their masters,—growled when they fell to bickering, and fought when the fun was at the highest. Very much interest, we may say in conclusion, was taken in the proceedings throughout.

## CARDRONA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

February 8, 1875.

Times have been dull here since Christmas, but seem now to have taken a turn. Several parties are doing well, and by the preparations others are making, it would seem that confidence is still felt in the Cardrona. Fox Brothers, above the township, are erecting a waterwheel and pump in ground that is known to be good.

The Enterprise struck gold last week in the deep lead, and have no doubt a prosperous future before them. This will no doubt have the effect of causing work to be resumed in the next claim,—the Band of Hope, which has been lying idle some time. The Banner of War is still doing well, making from £5 to £7 per week per man. The Empire Company have been moving their pump to the deepest part of their ground, and otherwise improving their machinery. They expect to bottom this week.

It seems likely that, like you at Cromwell, we shall get little good of our commonage. The sheepists have applied for sections of 200 acres from one end nearly to the other, taking all the frontage, and thus securing the back country. It is not supposed that they contemplate fencing or other improvements required by the Act. The possession of an agricultural lease will give them an excuse for running their sheep, till the lease could be cancelled. And the query is, how long may that be? The Committee of the Miners' Association called a public meeting on the 6th, when it was unanimously agreed that, the land being auriferous, the meeting should fully endorse the action taken by the Committee in objecting to the grant of the leases. A subscription was opened, and a sum raised to defray the expenses of the objectors.

A Greymouth telegram of February 9, published in the *Star*, says:—"The gold mining company at Orwell Creek, Grey Valley, after prospecting for a deep lead for the last twelve months, have struck on a gutter thirty feet wide, and report prospects of three to six grains to the dish. The discovery is important, and is likely to open up a large area of auriferous ground."

A special telegram in the *Evening Star* dated Auckland, February 8, says:—"A gentleman writes to the *Star* that he engaged from the immigration depot a servant who arrived by the last ship, and that he had her in his employ thirty-six hours, during which time she took from his pantry and consumed eleven bottles of ale and stout, a bottle of port, a bottle of ginger wine, and half a bottle of brandy. On Saturday she was unfit for work and complained of illness, when the mistress of the house gave her some brandy, little dreaming of the cause of "my lady's" indisposition. She went to bed and slept as sound as a top. This is the third new chum servant he has engaged, and he asks indignantly what the Government mean by such importations."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

in the *Leader*, in an account of a visit to the Flemington Training Ground, says:—"If the early bird does really catch the worm, surely Lurline is likely to get her share of these duties, for she, with Calumny, is nearly always the first on the ground. Such is her practice, and such was the case this morning, when she centered, quietly round the outer track, being joined by Calumny, thus completing the second round, when the pace was slightly mended, and a third circle was made. The pace was never fast, yet sufficiently so to enable onlookers to arrive at some opinion as to the improved form of this pair, which never before so nearly reached the accepted standard of condition. This, too, is borne out by their altered looks, both mares showing considerably more muscle and an evenness all over that had previously been wanting. With a safe landing at Geelong they will have to be opposed on their merits."

The *London Daily News* recently published the following statement concerning its issue of Saturday, the 21st ult.:—"This issue was, so far as we know, in respect of breadth, length, and solid contents, the largest newspaper without a supplement ever published. Its printed matter was nearly equal to that contained in three numbers of the *Cornhill* or the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was more than is contained in the *Edinburgh Review*, or the *Quarterly*, and exceeded the proportions of two volumes of the average novel. The pieces of metal lying within the sixty-four columns were 1,044,009 in number. The paper on which it was printed was rolled on cylinders a single one of which holds a roll of four and a half miles in length; each copy was delivered from the machine printed on both sides and duly cut from the cylindrical web of paper; and the whole edition was printed on five of the Walter machines at the rate of 50,000 copies an hour."

Mr G. A. Sala, in the "Echoes of the Week," which he writes weekly for the *Illustrated London News*, recently related a pretty anecdote of Pius VII. This Pope whilst staying in Paris for the coronation of Napoleon I., in 1804, paid a visit to the Imperial Printing Office. As his Holiness passed through one of the rooms, one of the workmen—a free-thinking republican, presumably—declined to take off his hat in the Pontifical presence; whereupon the mild old Pope went up to him, and, gently removing the refractory compositor's chapeau, laid his hands on his head, saying, "There, my son! The blessing of an old man will do you no harm." The compositor, we are told, deeply moved by this kindly behaviour, sank on his knees, and burst into tears.

During a hurricane which passed over Queensland lately a train in which were thirty passengers was blown off the line and became a perfect wreck. Fortunately no serious injury was sustained by any of its occupants.

The *Scotsman* quoting from a New York paper, says that "a son of the celebrated Scotch divine, the Rev. Dr Begg, of Edinburgh, has adopted the stage as his profession, and is now playing under the nom de plume of Walter Bentley at the Court Theatre in London. It is said that the young actor will some day make as great a mark as his father, though in a somewhat different direction." The *Scotsman* adds that Mr Bentley will shortly make his appearance in Edinburgh.

According to a telegram in the *Dunedin Star*, the printers of Auckland are greatly excited over the introduction of three girls into the *Star* office, and an indignation meeting was held to protest against the introduction of girls' labour. The *Star* keenly satirises the violent excitement caused by three "innocent little mites not higher than the editor's elbow," and say the girls state they are sorry that anything they may have done should have frightened the printers so. It asserts that the experiment is made in pursuance of the principle so frequently advocated that all businesses which could be equally well filled by women as by men, should be thrown open to both, and states that it will pay the girls the same wages as boys.

The *Pleasant Creek News* writes:—"A rather good story comes from a town in this district, and, fortunately, its truth is vouched for. A number of the residents were out on a kind of fishing picnic, and the weather being intensely hot, they met with but indifferent success in angling. The ladies soon strolled off by themselves and went down the creek. This was only intended to mislead their lords and masters, and prevent them from following, as they really intended to have a quiet bath. They made a circuit, therefore, passed the camp unnoticed, and after going some distance up the stream they found a quiet nook, and were soon paddling about, delighted. They were nicely sheltered, as the bank on one side was steep and precipitous. Meanwhile, the gentlemen of the party also grew tired of angling, and one of them suggested a bathe. 'We can easily avoid the ladies; they have gone down the river. I know a nice shady water-hole with a steep bank. We can undress under some trees not far off, take a short run to the bank, and jump in.' They did so. One after another they arrived at the cliff, and sprang off, coming down like so many thunderbolts in the midst of their better-halves, who cannot to this day recollect how they got out of the difficulty."

The manager of the Wincobank Colliery, near Sheffield, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, in allowing men to enter the mine with naked lamps, whereby an explosion was caused and two men were killed.

There is a lock-out of 120,000 men in South Wales.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *London Standard*:—"In the present scarcity of gold it may be satisfactory to hear of the discovery of fresh gold fields in India. From time immemorial gold has been found in certain streams running from the Neilgherry hills in India, and quite recently gold reefs have been discovered in the coffee plantations in the Wynad, the watershed of these streams. The country there is partly the property of the native rajahs, partly of English coffee planters. The latter have already begun to work the goldfields with machinery from Australia. The yield is about 3,000 lbs. of gold to the ton. The discovery is of such importance that the Governor of Madras has gone to the hills to inspect the goldfields."

The well-known Jock Graham recently lectured at Maitland. The settlers there presented him with a new "belttopper." Bendigo, the ex-champion prize-fighter of England, has taken to preaching, and one of his recent addresses, delivered in the London Cabmen's Mission Hall, attracted a tremendous audience. Bendigo, who is now sixty-three years old, told his hearers that he was the youngest of twenty-one children, and his father dying when he was thirteen, he was put in the workhouse. He began fighting when he was sixteen years of age, and left it off when he was forty. Thirty-six years ago he fought "Deaf Burke" for the championship and won it, and afterwards fought Ben Caunt. Two years ago, after spending his time alternately in the police cells, the prize-ring, and the public house, he was converted as if by a miracle. Ever since he has been the happiest man alive, and he should be happier still if he could only learn to read the Bible for himself.

At Back Creek, near Sandhurst, a woman recently died at the ripe old age of 114 years.

When the Emperor of Germany was lately on a visit to a distant portion of his dominions, he was welcomed by the school children of the village. After their speaker had made a speech for them, he thanked them. Then taking an orange from a plate, he asked "To what kingdom does this belong?" "The vegetable kingdom, sire," replied the little girl. The Emperor took a gold coin from his pocket, and, holding it up, asked, "And to what kingdom does this belong?" "To the mineral kingdom, sire," replied the little girl. "And to what kingdom do I belong, then?" asked the Emperor. The little girl coloured deeply, for she did not like to say "the animal kingdom," as he thought she would, lest his Majesty should be offended, when a bright thought came, and she said, with radiant eyes, "To God's kingdom, sire." The Emperor was deeply moved. A tear stood in his eye. He placed his hand on the child's head and said, most devoutly, "Grant that I may be accounted worthy of that kingdom."

The *Weekly Review* calls attention to the consecration of a church called St. John the Divine, at Kensington, and condemns the proceedings as a scandal to a Church professing to be Protestant. The Bishop of Winchester officiated. The procession in the church consisted of thirty choir boys in surplices and black cassock; twenty choir men in the same costume; one hundred and eight clergymen in surplice and hoods; the Bishop and his attendants. It may be as well to state that St. John's is intended to be very High Church, indeed; everything Romish that is not expressly prohibited is to be produced. Men and women are to be separated; the services will be intoned; the preacher is costumed in the Romish fashion; there are fumes of burnt wood; there will be a decorated altar; the ministers will adore the bread and wine, for they hold the doctrine of transubstantiation. At the luncheon after the consecration (the Bishop presiding), the Rev. David Elsdale, the incumbent of the new church, said, "They had had a stately procession, but he hoped in the daily offices that would be held in the Church they would have many stately processions and many Catholic prayers. When the Church was first designed, it was intended to have had a second altar; but though they had yielded to the wish of the Bishop's legal adviser in removing it, he still thought it would not be an illegal structure."

## Losses in the Franco-Prussian War.

M. Chenu, Medical Inspector-General of the French Army, reports the losses sustained by the French in the war with Germany to have been as follows:—Killed, disappeared, or died of wounds and diseases, 138,871; wounded by the enemy's fire, 143,000; men disabled by marching, 11,421; 11,914 missing are treated as dead. These figures include 2381 officers killed or who died of wounds and disease, and 96 missing, with 17,240 prisoners, who died in Germany, 1701 in Switzerland, and 124 in Belgium. While 17,240 deaths, then, occurred in captivity, only 1220 soldiers were killed at Gravelotte, the bloodiest battle of the war. The German losses were:—Killed or died of wounds and disease, 40,741; missing and treated as dead, 4009; wounded, 127,857. To these have to be added 1705 killed, 6600 wounded, and 1539 missing in skirmishes, patrols, and slight engagements. The Germans had 44,000 deaths, the French 138,871; the Germans 127,000 wounded, the French 143,000. The French had 11,421 men disabled by *plaies de marche*—that is, through defective socks, boots, and gaiters, while the Germans suffered but little from this cause. M. Chenu shows that in the Crimea and Italy, as well as in the last war, disease was more fatal than the sword, this being partly attributable to commissariat, outfit, and hospital shortcomings.—*Pail Mall Gazette*.

## A New York Hoax.

Journalism has assumed a new and strange province in New York. Hoaxing the public would seem to have now become one of its spheres. Recently an extraordinary trick was played upon the people of this and the adjoining cities and towns. With startling headlines, the *New York Herald* announced "An Awful Calamity," "The Wild Animals Broken Loose from Central Park." Then followed, "Dreadful Scenes of Mutilation" and "A Shocking Sabbath Carnival of Death." To give an air of circumstantiality to the affair, a graphic description was given of the "Awful Combat between the Beasts and the Citizens," lists of "Killed and Wounded," a "Proclamation of the Mayor," and "The Consternation in the City." The writer opened his narration by stating that "another Sunday horror has been added to those already memorable in our city annals." While children ran about from cage to cage in the perfect fulness of delight, and while a stream of people released from the cares and labours of the week wandered through the park, the whole aspect was changed. The rhinoceros broke loose, and with a "whiff, whiff, whiff" snort, dashed on Keeper Hyland and impaled him on his horn." Then plunging madly against the double tier of cages he smashed them and released the black and spotted leopards, the striped hyena, the prairie wolf, the puma, and the jaguar. Later on the Bengal tiger and London lion were set free to add to the horrors of the situation. The writer then described the progress of the scenes of mutilation. The "mutilated body of Annie Thomas, the unfortunate sewing girl," was made ghastly capital of, and also the assertion that "the lion had seized four little children, and mangled them past all recognition," while the panther crouched over the body of Keeper Hyland, "gnawing horribly at his head." Thus, through six columns, blood and horrors are dished up *ad nauseam*. Green monkeys took refuge on the elephant's back, and the aged Archbishop McClosky was providentially saved from the fury of the Bengal tiger by Governor Dix, whose steady aim put an end to the wild career of the infuriated animal. The consternation created by this article was extreme. Ladies, who only read the headlines, fainted. Men who had reached their places of business rushed to the telegraph offices to warn their wives to keep their children indoors; thousands of boys and girls were taken home from the public schools. Some deaths were reported caused purely by fright. Naturally, when it began to be known that the report of the *Herald* was only a picture of "what might happen if the animals broke loose," there was much indignation all round.

## Loss of the La Plata.

By the arrival of the ship *Antenor* at Gravesend on the 2nd December, intelligence was received of a terrible disaster which occurred off Ushant during a storm—the foundering of the cable-laying steamer *La Plata*, with sixty of the seventy-five persons on board. The *La Plata*, 955 tons register, left Gravesend on the 23th November, with 250 miles of cable, for South America. Next day she first encountered the gale, and, being heavily laden on the deck, soon became unmanageable. The water found its way below and extinguished the fires. Arrangements were then commenced to abandon the steamer, but only fifteen succeeded in escaping, the *La Plata* foundering on Sunday off Ushant. The fifteen survivors were picked up by the Gaelic emigrant ship, from Glasgow, and shortly afterwards all of them, with one exception, were transferred to the homeward-bound ship *Antenor*.

The following graphic account of the foundering of the *La Plata* is given by one of the survivors, Thomas Clarkson, an able seaman:—"At first there was very little confusion or alarm, as many of the men believed the vessel would wear out the gale; but when we saw our peril in reality, two of my mates, Alexander and Peters, said we would hang together to the last. Accordingly we got the starboard quarter boat adrift and got into her. I saw Captain Dadden standing near the chart-room, with the chief engineer by his side. The doctor, with the second and third mates, was on the bridge trying to launch one of the patent rafts. The captain was cool, but appeared to realise the danger of his position. We were in the boat a long time before we could get clear away. The first and second stewards, three engineers, and several other men, making twelve in all, came to us, and, as I was appointed coxswain, I ordered the men to seize the oars and back away from the vessel as quickly as possible, as she was then sinking rapidly. At this time there was a fearful cross-sea running, and the boat was in the greatest danger. We saw other boats afloat, each full of men who had left the ship, but two of them soon disappeared, being either stove in against the side of the vessel or capsized by the waves. Numbers of men were seen desperately battling for life, rising and falling with the sea, and shouting piteously for help, which we could not give them. At this time the vessel had subsided so much that only her masts and sails and the top of the funnel were visible. Some of the men succeeded in reaching the masts, and to them they clung as the last resource, whilst dozens of others were floating around. We tried to save all that came near us. One poor fellow Bob McKenzie, I believe—cried out, 'In the name of God, save me!' Our boat was then edging towards the steamer again, and I was obliged to sheer her off, else we should have been capsized. McKenzie swam close to us

and got his hand on the gunwale of the boat. Again he implored me to save him, and I replied, 'I cannot look after you this moment, but I will directly.' As soon as I got our boat from the wreck, I stooped, seized hold of his monkey-jacket with my teeth, and dragged him in. Then a boy came up wearing a life-belt, and I saved him too; as also another youth, who otherwise must have succumbed in a second. We were now fifteen in all, and our little boat was dangerously overloaded. Peter Harrison was the stroke oar, and James Alexander pulled second, and it was with the greatest difficulty we succeeded in getting away from the vessel. The vessel had disappeared, and there was only the masts and sails to be seen, and the sea was washing over them fiercely. In a second or so we were deafened by an explosion like unto a thousand carboms being discharged at once. The masts and sails, with numbers of human beings hanging to them, were shot into the air, while the sea for a considerable distance was full of wreckage of all kinds. To adequately describe the scene at this moment would be simply impossible. The falling sails carried nearly all who were in the water beneath the surface, and so ended their troubles. The heads of many of those who were struggling seemed to fall on their arms, and we saw no more of them. The force of the explosion seemed to still even the fury of the waves, for all around the spot where the *La Plata* had disappeared the sea for some minutes was as calm as a lake. I heard the voice of a little chap calling for help, but I could not get to him, and was obliged to say, 'You are too far, we cannot get to you.' I believe that everybody afloat was drowned immediately after the explosion, for it was impossible anybody could have survived it, so violent was the shock. The ship went down in a regular whirlpool, stern first, and all must have been pressed down by the sails with her."

## Accident on Mount St. Bernard.

The *London Times* of the 28th November contains the following account of a terrible catastrophe on Mount St. Bernard:—

On Monday morning last it was rumoured in Sion that a frightful accident had happened at a few kilometres from the Great St. Bernard. This rumour was, unfortunately, proved to be well founded. On the 19th instant, at the break of day, a caravan composed of twelve Italian workmen returning to their country, left the Bourg St. Pierre and the tavern of Proz, where they had passed the night, and despite the foul weather and difficult state of the roads, attempted to cross the mountain pass or to reach the refuge, as circumstances might allow. The sky was dark and there was a violent snow-drift. On reaching the spot known as the Montagne St. Pierre, half-way between the starting-point and the refuge, they were joined by two monks, preceded by the convent servant and a large-sized dog, who, according to the rule of the monastery, came to meet the travellers. At this moment the drift of snow became intense. Suddenly a frozen waterspout, called *venna* in the language of the mountaineers, whirled through the air, and, whistling up the fresh-fallen snow, enveloped the travellers. The first column, composed of five Italian workmen, two monks, the servant, and the dog, disappeared under a cloud of snow several metres thick, without any avalanche having fallen from the mountain; the seven others who were following were stricken down by the same cause a short distance from the first. A deadly silence followed. Suddenly the seven last victims buried in the snow succeeded in emerging from beneath the white surface. They were saved, and they returned to the starting-place, after having made every endeavour to rescue their comrades from the grave in which they are probably at the time of writing still alive. One of these men succeeded, by the force of instinct and the energy of despair, in breaking through the ice-piled above him. It was the monk Contat, from Sembrancher. He dragged his bleeding limbs about a mile and a half from the grave where he had been buried for several hours, and reached the first hut, called the "hospital," and situated close to the Velan. It is there the young monk was found the next morning nearly insensible, after having been twenty-seven hours alone, without food or assistance of any kind, by his brother monks of the convent, who had come to look after the victims of the accident. How had they become aware of the catastrophe? The dog Tarco had succeeded in scratching through the snow, and found his way back to the convent. At the sight of this noble animal, with his bruised and bleeding body, the monks no longer had any doubt as to the fate of their two brethren, and started at once to seek for them. A flask of spirits applied to the mouth of the only survivor of this scene, which is here narrated from his own description, restored him to life for a brief space, for a few minutes later he was a corpse. His colleague and six other companions, buried beneath the *venna*, have not yet been found. This is the most terrible accident which has happened on Mount St. Bernard since the year 1816."

A Georgetown parson, who is also a school-teacher, handed a problem to a class in mathematics the other day. The first boy took it, looked at it a while, and said, "I pass." Second boy started at it, and drawled out, "I can't make it." "Very well, boys," said the parson, "we'll proceed to cut for a new deal," and with this remark the leather strap danced like lightning over the shoulders of those depraved mathematicians.



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Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-iron Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any size of holes), Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.

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All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

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Walnut Drawing-room Suites in various styles; American Cane and Wood Chairs; Chimney and Dressing Glasses; Iron and Wood Bedsteads and Children's Cots; Spring Mattresses made all sizes; Palliasses, Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows; Brussels, Tapestry, Kidder, and Felt Carpets; China, Persian, and Cocoa Matting; Floorcloths all widths; Door and Fancy Mats in great variety.

Country orders punctually attended to and carefully packed.

Observe—GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**BRITISH HOTEL,**

corner of

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The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and centrally situated.

**ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,**  
Proprietor.

**AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,**  
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JAMES PATTERSON, late of Clyde, begs to inform his numerous up-country friends that he has leased the above hotel, which he has put in a thorough state of repair. He has spared no expense in making this large and well-known house a comfortable home for boarders; and visitors from up-country will have every attention paid to their welfare. This Hotel is conveniently situated, being within a very short distance of the Railway Station.

Wines and Spirits of the best qualities.

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Families and Travellers visiting Lawrence will find every accommodation, and receive the best attention, at this old-established Hotel.

A new building has recently been erected, which considerably enlarges the accommodation and enhances the comfort of visitors. The additions comprise a suit of Private Apartments, commodious Bedrooms, and well furnished and cosy Sittingrooms, and render the Victoria one of the largest and most comfortable country hotels in the province.

A substantial Stable has also been erected, making now 13 stalls; together with four loose boxes and coach house.

Paddock for the accommodation of horses.

## CROMWELL POST-OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE:

For Quartzville, Carrickton, Nevis, and Ban-nockburn, every Saturday, at 8 a.m. sharp.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2.30 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Monday, at 2.30 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbston, Morven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton and Queens-town, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 p.m.

For Luggate, Bendigo, Alberttown, Pembroke, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 8 a.m.

For Bendigo, every Thursday, at 8 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 a.m.

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C. E. NICHOLAS,

Postmaster and Telegraphist.

## Patent Medicine

NERVOUSNESS—DEBILITY—LOSS OF POWER—SPERMATORRHOEA—THE INDISCRETIONS OF EARLY YOUTH—SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

In all the above cases, arising from errors and the yielding to the passions, no time should be lost to at once arrest the progress of disease.

**DR L. L. SMITH** has devoted himself for twenty years in the colony to the practice of this branch of his profession, while previously in England he was the pupil of, and practised with, the celebrated Dr R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practitioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the sole branch of his profession.

Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public that he is the only legally-qualified medical man in this speciality of his profession; that others advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore, in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining money under false pretences.

Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any of these advertised nostrums escape with his life, or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably undermined by them, he may look upon himself as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and flched in pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this to the world.

Those men and women who have been the victims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's control. When will the public understand that it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified medical man, who has made this his sole study, rather than apply to a number of ignorant impostors, who merely harp and prey upon their pockets and health?

Dr L. Smith has always stated that to warn the public of these quacks is his chief reason for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead, lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency, drainage from the system, and the various effects of errors of youth, and bloodpoisoning from diseases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith invites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesitation in stating that no medical man, either here or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-

## Patent Medicines

tice and extraordinary experience which he has had. Therefore, those who really desire to be treated by one who is at the head of his profession in this branch of medical practice should lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should anyone marry without first consulting him.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on application to him.

The new Consulting Rooms are at  
182 COLLINS-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE,  
Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence of the Governor.)

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THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against constitution, asthma, and similar complaints.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health! all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Dolorous
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

\* \* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.